

THE A.P.R.O. BULLETIN

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VOL. 23, NO. 1

TUCSON, ARIZONA

JULY-AUGUST 1974

Ground Blackened At Landing Site



Photo of alleged landing of UFO at Port Coquitlam, B.C., Canada

Flap In Arizona

Although Headquarters regularly receives information about sightings in the state of Arizona, by and large they usually either turn out to be identifiable as ordinary things such as bright stars, planets or conventional aircraft or they are flyovers of night lights. However, during July and August some very unusual occurrences took place in the state.

Field Investigators Wayne Egli and James Stavem of Tucson drove to Bylas (By-luss), Arizona on the 25th of July to interview witnesses to an alleged landed UFO near this small town on the San Carlos Apache Indian reservation. Ultimately, Mr. Stavem and Mr. Egli interviewed 8 witnesses. We would like to thank Deputy Sheriff Myron Moses and Mr. Bollis, who owns the local Cantina, for their cooperation. Mr. Bollis allowed the investigators to use the Cantina for the interviews, during which time he closed the Cantina to business.

The first of the sightings was that of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Anderson, who said that while driving into Bylas from Phoenix, Arizona, they had seen a circular object with gold lights around the

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New York Police See UFO

State Police from two upstate barracks, that at Loudonville and that at Malta, N.Y. observed an unidentified flying object on the evening of Aug. 20, 1974, as did the crew of a passing Army training plane. Both the police and the Army personnel were in repeated communication with the control tower at the Albany Airport. The latter dispatched aircraft to the scene of one of the sightings, and got radar returns which seemed to indicate the passage of an object moving at about one mile per second.

According to state police, the first report came from the crew of a T-29 military trainer, which reported a fast-moving, high-altitude object of strange configuration. Later the Loudonville barracks noted an unknown at lower altitude, and a red object hovered directly over the car of a trooper from the Malta sub-station, who was posted near Clifton Knolls, N.Y., and who was subjected to prolonged debriefing by officers of state police units in the capital district. Trooper Thomas

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Field Investigator R. J. Halishoff has forwarded a complete report on an alleged landing at Port Coquitlam, British Columbia, Canada on August 16th, along with samples of blackened soil and rocks found at the site. The following is the basic information:

David Bates, 7, Steven Stillie, 9, and Henry Stillie, 7, were playing along the banks of the Coquitlam River when at approximately 7:30 p.m., they saw a craft shaped like an inverted dish which landed in a gravelled area some 200 feet north of the Canadian Pacific Rail Bridge over the river. They reported the incident to their parents and to Mrs. Lola Rogers, a neighbor, who investigated the area the following morning and found two strange black circles on the gravel.

The boys said that the object first flew over the river at 7:30, then stopped, reversed course and began descending into the clearing beside the river. The boys watched from a vantage point approximately 150 feet from the site. They said the craft had no markings, made a buzzing sound as it descended and gave off a blast of hot air as it touched down. All three described the object as dish-shaped with a squarish protuberance on top with what looked like a door in it and lights which seemed to change from red to green to white. Mrs. Rogers said that she had walked through the area several times prior to the sighting and the black spots were not present then.

The boys did not observe the object's departure as they were frightened and ran into the house. They estimated viewing time from the time they first sighted the object coming across the river, until they left the area, to be about 10 minutes.

After questioning the boys, Mr. Halishoff noted that the only areas of disagreement between the boys was in reference to a flashing light on the top of the object. The Stillie boys thought that the light was a red flashing light, whereas the Bates boy thought the light changed colors. David Bates also said that there was a row of lights around the aperture which they took to be an exhaust hole on the bottom, whereas the Stillie boys said it looked like a bright chain.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Stillie said that their children were very frightened, (See Ground - Page Three)

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Something In The Air

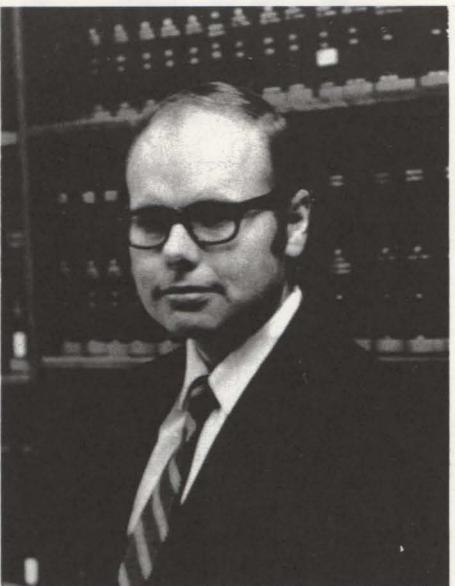
From mid-July until mid-August, reports were circulated via press, television and radio wire to the effect that I had predicted a government turnaround on the UFO question. This story, which appeared in many (sometimes distorted) forms, was based on remarks I made at the APRO 6th UFO Symposium at Littleton, Colorado. Some versions had me predicting a government announcement of a policy reversal. This I did not do. I expect a policy reversal to be implemented quietly through gradual release of UFO case information and possibly the release of "think tank" study results over a three-year period.

There is now in motion a trend toward good public information on UFO matters. A handful of television films now in various stages of production will be aired

this coming fall and winter. The subject will be treated maturely and realistically. Whether this new attitude is triggered by "inside" tips or not is not known at this time. However, NBC activity in this area is the result of "the word" being passed down from Herb Schlosser's (president of National Broadcasting Network) office contrary to usual procedure — story and theme ideas usually originate at lower levels and go "upstairs" for approval.

The first of these is entitled "The Disappearance of Flight 412" starring Glen Ford, produced by Gerald Adler and directed by Jud Taylor. The story line concerns a simultaneous ground and airborne radar sighting, the loss of two interceptors scrambled as a result, and the subsequent cover-up. Written by George Burger and Neal Simpson, the story is based on a real life experience of one of the writers while he was in the Air Force.

New Consultant



Dr. Richard F. Haines is originally from Seattle, Washington where he attended the University of Washington (Engineering) and Pacific Lutheran College (BA, 1960). He received the MA (1962) and Ph.D. (1964) from Michigan State University in the Department of Psychology. He has received pre- and post-doctoral fellowships and is currently a research scientist working in the area of human visual perception. He is a member of the National Research Council-Committee on Vision, the American Astronautical Society, Sigma Xi, and several other national and regional professional organizations. He is the author of more than 40 journal articles on subjects ranging from light scatter within the eye to whole body equilibrium following prolonged exposure to simulated weightlessness. He is listed in such volumes as American Men of Science, International Scholars Directory, Dictionary of International Biography, and others. Areas of primary interest to him include psychophysics and physiological optics; however, he claims that one cannot maintain narrow specialties anymore if one wants to keep up with scientific progress. "One must develop an interdisciplinary nature these days, and study of UFO phenomena provides an excellent arena for interdisciplinary work," he maintains.

World premiere — October 1, 1974. APRO furnished photographic material for this production. If response warrants it, this production will be re-broadcast in the spring of 1975.

NBC has also contracted with Universal Studios for a two-hour special on UFOs to be produced by Jack Webb's Mark VII Productions. Jack Webb will host the show which will consist of four (See Something — Page Five)

Ground

(Continued from Page One)

exhibiting glazed eyes and pale skin when they told of their experience.

Mrs. Rogers, who accompanied the boys to the site the next morning, said that there was a nauseating odor of burned material much like the smell of ashes from a fireplace. She said she picked up a rock in this black spot and said it stained her hand and it took a week of daily scrubbing before it came off. This lady had not believed the boys' story until she visited the site, and readily testifies that the boys had never pulled any pranks before.

The black spots themselves are presumably residue from the exhaust of the craft. The large spot measures 5'6" in diameter and the small spot 4'6" in diameter. Upon digging down into the large spot, Mr. Halishoff found the black residue lies about 4 inches below the surface, but points out that inasmuch as the case was not brought to his attention until almost a month after it took place, it is very possible that the surface residue was washed below the surface by rain.

The rocks and gravel have been turned over to Dr. Walker, APRO's Consultant in Metallurgy, who will make initial tests and determine if further investigation and/or testing are necessary.

Police

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Cole, like the CAA officials at the airport, freely answered some of the questions submitted by the press and private investigators.

These sightings were near the Knolls Atomic Research Center of General Electric and the adjacent AEC atomic center. The so-called capital district consists of Albany, Schenectady and Troy, along with numerous suburbs and villages. During 1971, there were a few UFO reports coming from the southern fringes of the District but in 1973 and again in 1974, the principal focal points seem to be north of the center of the loose-knit metro area, which is itself located between the Catskill Mountains to the south and the Adirondacks to the north. One of the largest wilderness areas in the USA, it is protected by the Adirondack State Forest Preserve Authority.

The current reports are being further investigated by Robert F. Creegan, faculty member at SUNY at Albany, and APRO Consultant. Some students from his course, Borders of Science, are assisting.

Attempts to extend and deepen the initial information have run into difficulties which some people associated with the University characterize as official opposition.

Information officers of the New York State Police (State Troopers) now state that on one occasion an airplane-like sound was associated with one of the objects reported in southern Saratoga county, just north of Albany. In most cases the object or objects were reported to be completely silent, but officials now prefer to accept the aircraft explanation. Information officers say that the police are now interested in pilots who may have been flying without navigation or other lights at dusk and into the night. No attempt has been made to explain several police and civilian reports that the objects would come to a near stop at times, and then move up and away with incredible speed. The fact that one object flew above and faster than a military trainer plane also throws some doubt on the mischievous cub plane theory now advanced officially.

The control tower people at the Albany County Airport now assert that the return they were getting on the evening of Aug. 20 might have been from a small aircraft or from "weather." No explanation is given of the similarities or differences between those two, nor of the real-time reports that at times the object was moving at speeds up to Mach 5, that is, about a mile per second.

As a result of official disclaimers, it has become more difficult to get additional statements from civilian witnesses, who now seem to fear ridicule, or worse. This now seems to be one of those UFO cases which the late Dr. E. U. Condon characterized as "dead-end streets." But not for the reasons he gave. The cul-de-sac nature of these studies seems to be a function of at least two factors: intrinsically difficult features of the objects, such as extreme changes of pace, and silence or obfuscation on the part of officials concerned with reducing public demands for explanation and in some case for protection. As for the State Troopers, it is now stated that men from three barracks observed unknowns on August 20, and none of the initial reports coming from civilians or from the police or from the airport suggested anything remotely like a cub plane in configuration or in behavior.

Arizona

(Continued from Page One)

outside, a blue light on top and another light which shown downward, against some hills about 2 or 3 miles from the highway. After watching a few seconds, Mr. Anderson turned his car around and drove back to watch it. He said it appeared to land, then went back up into the air, then came down and disappeared from sight.

Mr. Anderson and his wife then went to his brother's home in Bylas where Mr. A. informed his brother and his wife and

visitors of what had been seen. The crowd then went out to the spot where Anderson had last seen the object. It was now about 9 p.m. Anderson and his wife were frightened and did not want to get close so they stayed at the highway while the others left the bridge on the south side of Highway 70 to investigate. Shortly they all ran back down the hill, some claiming they had felt a cold wind. The party then proceeded into Bylas where they informed Sheriff Moses, who, with 10 carloads of people, went back out to the site but they neither heard nor saw anything.

After the interviews were finished, Mrs. Anderson recalled that her brother-in-law had had a strange experience earlier that evening. At about 7:15 p.m., he was at the church door to unlock it for the evening's meeting. Just as he was unlocking it he heard something go overhead (like an aircraft without its engines turning) and seconds later, as he stood just inside the church door, he heard a sound like an explosion from the direction of Turnbull mountain, which is the general location of the sighting by the Andersons.

A search of the area the next morning showed nothing but considering the margin for error in the estimates of distances made during the dark hours, it is possible that something could have landed and the landing site was not found because the wrong area was searched. As soon as the weather is cooler, Headquarters hopes to initiate a thorough search of the whole area, possibly by plane or helicopter, then if it seems to be warranted, a search on the ground. It has been theorized that the original noise heard at 7:15 could have been an object striking the ground and the object sighted later might have been a second object searching for the first.

The next reported case which is still under investigation involved an Army Sergeant, who reported to APRO Headquarters that he had observed a round, reddish light which was moving from Huachuca City toward Fort Huachuca on Thursday, August 1 at 10 p.m.

Two days later, at 7:30 a.m. on Saturday, August 3, Larry Lanthorn, a crane operator at the San Manuel mine, was operating his crane when, looking up at the boom, he saw a round, white glowing object which was descending toward him out of the sky. He could not estimate the altitude of the object, but when it reached a certain altitude it stopped suddenly, then shot toward the south, disappearing at high speed.

Another sighting was made at 1:30 a.m. in Tucson by a man who was wakened by his barking dog. He went outside to see a red sphere which hovered, then moved out of sight. This case is under investigation.

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Arizona

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Almost a week later, on Saturday, August 10, at a few minutes before 9 a.m., the phone rang in APRO Headquarters and, because the office is closed on Saturday, Mrs. Lorenzen answered on the extension in the Lorenzen home. The caller was a woman on the verge of hysteria who claimed that, after leaving her home in Silverbell (a small mining town NNW of Tucson), she drove on the Avra Valley Road toward Interstate 10. About $\frac{1}{4}$ mile out of Silverbell, she said, her car stopped functioning — radio, engine, etc. Having just had repair work done, she was puzzled. She was forced to let it coast to a stop because it is an all-power automobile and she had no brakes or steering to speak of. When the car stopped, she said, she got out, and lifted the hood, whereupon she saw, above and behind her car, a round, silvery object "like a shiny dime in the sky." Very frightened, she watched as the object went straight up and out of sight, then she closed the hood and got back into the car.

The woman wanted to be reassured that "those things" wouldn't hurt her, but refused to give her name so that she could be interviewed further. Mrs. Lorenzen said that there was no doubt in her mind that the woman was extremely frightened, and that whatever had happened, was telling the truth to the best of her ability.

The day before, on August 9, at 8:25 p.m., Nina Hipsley of Sierra Vista, Arizona (in the southern part of the state near Fort Huachuca), her Aunt Beatrice Urbina, her daughter Bea, and two children were on their way to Tombstone, Arizona. As they were crossing the Charleston River Bridge, either the aunt or the cousin called Ms. Hipsley's attention to a huge object that had just risen over a hill to the left of them. After crossing the bridge, Ms. Hipsley parked the car and the small party watched through the windows. They first thought the object was the reflection of the lights of a car coming over the hill, but there was no road in the direction in which they were looking.

The party was looking northwest and the object rose from behind a hill and Ms. Hipsley could not figure out where all the light was coming from. All this time it was moving slowly in a southwesterly direction. It had the shape of a cone from which a part of the tapered end had been removed and it appeared to be lying on its side and pointed in the direction of its travel. Ms. Hipsley said that the shape never changed and that no sound was heard during the sighting. She also said that she didn't know how far behind the hill the object was but guessed it could

have been several hundred feet in length since she estimated that she was located about 2100 feet from the hill.

As the object moved up into the sky, Ms. Hinsley noticed a cloud-like haze near the bottom edge of the forward end. A very bright, cigar-shaped light (pinpointed with smaller lights) moved up out of this haze and returned to its original place. It seemed as if this might have been caused by the object rotating on its long axis and then back to its original position. As they continued to watch the object, it continued in a southwesterly direction without seeming to gain much altitude. Ms. Hinsley said she felt it must have reached a high speed since it disappeared over the Huachuca mountains three minutes from the time she first sighted it. The duration of the sighting was determined by a glance at the dashboard clock when the object was first sighted and again when it eventually disappeared.

The next Arizona case took place at 3:50 a.m. on August 17 when William Wilkins, who lives in a trailer park in the foothills of the Tucson mountains, couldn't sleep and got up and went into the living room to smoke a cigarette. He looked out the west living room window and saw what seemed to be an egg-shaped formation of lights against the Tucson mountains southwest of him. The porch light of his mobile home on the south side was on. Wilkins turned it off and noticed that there were no other lights on in the vicinity. He then went back to the window and noted that the lights were still there. He put out his cigarette to make sure it wasn't causing a reflection but the lights were not affected. He considered the possibility of a mining operation but was certain there were no mines or roads in the area.

Wilkins then took a fix on the location by standing with his right toe by the right front leg of his wife's chair. The lights then appeared in the upper center of the left living room window. There was enough sky light to provide an excellent mountain outline and Wilkins was able to locate the lights very accurately with respect to that silhouette. The lights blinked out a few times but always came back on in the same position.

After watching for 10 minutes, he went back to bed. The lights were still there at 4 p.m. when he left the living room.

Mr. Wilkins was interviewed by Mr. Lorenzen, APRO's Director, on the next afternoon, August 18. Using 7X35 binoculars, Mr. Lorenzen located the area where the lights had been with respect to a ridge and a rock ledge. He and Mr. Wilkins drove to the area and thoroughly searched it but could find no evidence that the surrounding terrain (rocky desert soil with low scattered desert growth) had been disturbed in any way. While standing on the spot where he and Wilkins decided the object had hovered,

Mr. Lorenzen noted that it was uniquely isolated. From that spot the only reasonably visible human habitat was a few (3) mobile homes, including that of Mr. Wilkins. A power line (low tension) on "telephone poles" runs along the wash but there were no tracks into the area except cattle tracks. It had rained two days previously. He found no indication of anything that could have provided the lights described by Mr. Wilkins. Wilkins had described an egg-shaped circle of white lights "with a slight fire color to them" which were stationary and which blinked out occasionally.

Mr. Lorenzen found Mr. Wilkins to be a calm, objective person, curious and interested in finding out what he had seen. He volunteered no speculation and simply concluded that what he had seen could not be accounted for by anything with which he was familiar.

Mr. Lorenzen's conclusion is that an unidentified flying object hovered for at least ten minutes in a secluded wash west of Tucson, Arizona at about 4:00 a.m. on Saturday, August 17, 1974.

The last case involved multiple witnesses and took place at 10:30 p.m. on August 21, 1974 at a ranch north of Marana, Arizona (which is located about 20 miles north of Tucson). All of the witnesses have not been interviewed at this writing. However, the principle witness was interviewed by Daniel Harris, APRO's Consultant in Astronomy in Tucson, and James Stavem, Field Investigator. The chief witness, Mr. Chamma tewa Buck, is a 67-year-old artist and he produced a color painting of what he observed over a period of 40 minutes in the company of three others.

Mr. Buck decided to go out-of-doors just before bedtime at 10:30 p.m. when he spotted a round, glowing (several colors) light at approximately 50 degrees elevation to the west of his location. It was traveling slowly westward and finally disappeared from sight at 11:10 p.m., forty minutes after being sighted. During its flight, the object moved to the north a few degrees, then back to its original position, then to the south an equal distance, then back to its original position. It also made vertical excursions

up and down. The unusual characteristics about the object were that when in the central or original position, it appeared as a cylinder or cigar-shaped object, but when it moved it became circular. Its motions included almost instantaneous acceleration whether going up or down or south or north. To the naked eye, the object appeared as a disc seen at various angles with many colors constantly changing their positions and "flowing into each other." Through his 7X50 binoculars, Mr. Buck saw a spherical object with six-sided or hexagonal dark markings all over it, and with colors flowing over the surface and

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Arizona

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the outside of the sphere was surrounded by bright yellowish light.

The investigators have concluded that this sighting involves a UFO. Any attempt to interpret the movement of the object would be foolhardy at this time but the sighting took place over a relatively low density population area. It has been noted that the object has the same hexagonal surface pattern as the object seen by Lyndia Morel (See page 6 of the January-February 1974 *Bulletin* for illustration).

Something

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fictionalized prototype UFO cases. The writing chore has been undertaken by Jim and Jennifer Miller. They will use this opportunity to acquaint the public with the various facets and nuances of the UFO world. APRO will figure in some of the plot material.

Another film not yet scheduled is *Close Encounters of the Third Kind*, being produced under the Columbia Pictures banner by Bill and Julia Phillips, who recently produced "The Sting," and, of course, "Interrupted Journey" is underway under the auspices of Tomorrow Entertainment, starring James Earl Jones as Barney Hill.

Planned for an early January release is *UFOs, Past, Present and Future* by Alan Sandler Productions, written in part by APRO's consultant in History, Dr. David Jacobs. Mr. Sandler claims new material and good cooperation from the Department of Defense. The show is documentary in nature and will be narrated by Rod Serling. It features Albert M. Chop, Major Robert Friend, Dr. J. Allen Hynek, and Lt. Col. Hector Quintanilla (pronounced Keen-ta-nee-ya), among others.

According to David Jacobs, the production is Class B and Sandler's claim to new material is unsubstantiated. He gives unwarranted emphasis to the Mantell case and brings in an "automatic writing" case in which the CIA was peripherally involved even though no real UFO connection can be demonstrated.

The hour-long NBC news feature on UFOs is scheduled for December 15, 1974. APRO is deeply involved in this production. I feel the final production is something we can all be proud of. APRO has furnished much visual material, our Tucson operation was filmed extensively, and I had the honor of serving in the capacity of a consultant.

22 Years Ago In The Bulletin

Although it would be virtually impossible to present all the information contained in the *Bulletin* issued by APRO 22 years ago, we will attempt to synopsize the major articles in the following paragraphs:

The "Skywatch" initiated by the United States Air Force was put into force on July 15, purportedly to facilitate the tracking of aircraft (presumably Russian) which might have penetrated the radar defense systems. Mrs. Lorenzen, APRO's Secretary-Treasurer and Editor of the *Bulletin* was designated as Supervisor of the Sturgeon Bay, Wisconsin chapter of Skywatch. Most UFO-conscious individuals felt at the time that Skywatch was an attempt to track UFO flights.

The now famous Barra Da Tijuca, Brazil (May 2, 1952) photographs of a flying disc which was photographed by Ed Keffel in the company of his reporter companion, Joao Martins, was documented in the July 1952 issue of the *APRO Bulletin*. (See the transcript of the APRO Fifth UFO Symposium held at Pottstown, Pennsylvania on June 15, 1974 for details and illustrations.)

Also featured in that issue was the sighting of a large, high-flying disc with illuminated bottom (red in color) by hundreds of Door County, Wisconsin residents on May 21. The object was called to the attention of Mrs. Lorenzen by other people on the main street in Sturgeon Bay and she was able to view it also. It is still listed as unidentified. When Mrs. Lorenzen described it to Dr. J. Allen Hynek a year later during a meeting with him at Milwaukee, he agreed that he had no ready explanation.

The most interesting of all the sightings published in the July issue of the *Bulletin* involved the sighting of an object observed by J. J. Kaliszewski, supervisor of balloon manufacture for the General Mills Research Laboratories on October 10, 1951. Mr. K. was located about 10 miles east of St. Croix Falls, Wisconsin, along with Jack Donaghue, a member of the General Mills flight operation crew. Mr. K. saw an object crossing the skies from east to west, higher and beyond the balloon he and his crew were tracking.

Kaliszewski's plane was at 6,000 feet and he said the object crossed above and beyond the balloon, from east to west, very rapidly. First it came in in a slight dive, leveling off for about a minute and slowing down, then going into a sharp left turn, accelerating, and then it disappeared. Mr. K. and Donaghue observed the object for about two minutes as it crossed through an arc of about 40 to 50 degrees. The thing had a

peculiar glow, no vapor trail and, from past experience, K. said, he knew that this object was not a balloon, jet, conventional aircraft or a celestial object.

A second sighting was made on October 11, 1951 and Mr. K. was accompanied at the time by Dick Reilly, crew member. They were flying at about 10,000 feet, observing a balloon when they saw a brightly glowing object to the southwest of the University (of Minnesota) airport. Kaliszewski and Reilly were a few miles north of Minneapolis and heading east. The object was moving from east to west at a very high rate of speed and very high. They tried keeping the ship on a constant course and using the reinforcing member of the windshield as a point of reference. The object moved past this member at about 5 degrees per second. It seemed to have a halo around it and a dark undersurface. It crossed rapidly and then slowed down and started to climb in lazy circles slowly. It was like a falling oak leaf inverted. It went through these gyrations for a couple of minutes. Kaliszewski and Reilly watched it for approximately five minutes. They could not describe its size because at the time they did not have the balloon in sight for comparison.

Shortly after this sighting, Mr. K. and Reilly saw another UFO which approached from the west and disappeared to the east. It left no vapor trail and neither did the others. The tracking station at the university airport was called and the observers there got a glimpse of the objects but they couldn't keep the theodolites going fast enough to keep them in the field of their instruments.

Follow-Up

Bahia Blanca

The November-December 1973 issue of the *Bulletin* carried a preliminary report about the claims of Dionisio Llanca, an Argentinian truck driver who told medical authorities that he had been kidnapped by two men and a woman who took him aboard a space ship. The case was further discussed on page 11 of the January-February 1974 issue of the *Bulletin*, in which it was speculated that the claim of Llanca may have been in whole or part, a hoax.

Since then, we have been fortunate to have the services of Miss Liria Jauregui, who has conducted a thorough investigation of Llanca's claims, the findings of the Doctors involved in the examination and "truth drug" experiments, and the overall information indicates that Llanca is telling the truth to the best of his ability. There is little or no likelihood of a hoax.

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Follow-Up

(Continued from Page Five)

The basic information supplied in the November-December 1973 *Bulletin* is accurate and if the reader will refer back to that issue, we can proceed to the information supplied by Miss Jauregui:

Judging from the time that Llanca had left home and the time that he left the ESSO station, the incident probably occurred around 1:15 a.m. on October 28, 1974. He was found stumbling about near the rail yards at Bahia Blanca and a motorist brought him to the Spanish Hospital where his entrance was logged at 7:45 a.m. He was examined by Dr. Rosa Mabel Altaparro and she concluded that he presented the symptoms of amnesia. He had no papers to provide a clue as to his identity and so the case was transferred to the Medical Police. His case was taken by Dr. Ricardo Julio Smirnoff, who ordered him transferred to the Municipal Hospital. A team of doctors including Dr. Smirnoff, Dr. Eladio Santos, a hypnotist, and Dr. Eduardo Mata, Psychologist, began to work with Llanca. They began piecing together what had happened to Llanca but many fundamental details were lacking and the patient continued to be tired and depressed. He was asked to undergo questioning under sodium pentothal but he declined and asked for his discharge so that he could return home.

After he returned home, Llanca was visited and questioned by Osvaldo Anabitarte, who later informed Miss Jauregui that Llanca had told them although he submitted to treatment by the doctors which caused him to regain memory of some of the events of his experience, he was not able to remain there for further treatment because he had to try to guard a secret that the "strange beings" had given him.

Later (we do not have definite dates on this, although Llanca was discharged from the hospital the first time four or five days after admission), Llanca returned to Dr. Mata for help as he had been suffering from nightmares and extreme anxiety. Dr. Mata, who has assumed the responsibility as head of the group, has indicated that in no way is the matter settled; he hopes to obtain further information in the months to come. APRO's Research Director, Dr. Harder, and Mr. Lorenzen, are in touch with the medical team and further information will be published as it is available.

Besides written statements from Dr. Mata and Dr. Altaparra, Miss Jauregui also forwarded a tape recording of one of the hypnosis sessions. The following are excerpts from that tape, which is in Spanish, of course, and Llanca responds to the Doctors in a very weak voice.

D.L.: "No! No, please, don't do anything to me! Who are you? What do

you want? Take the truck and the silver (Llanca had a considerable sum of money with him) but don't do anything to me!" (We assume that he is talking about the first encounter when the three beings approached him as he was changing the tire.)

Dr.: "Who are you seeing, Dionisio?

D.L.: "Them, two men — and also a woman . . ."

Dr.: "How are they dressed?"

D.L.: "They have on silvery suits, very tight-fitting, and boots — and gloves."

Dr.: "What color are the gloves?"

D.L.: "Yellow, yellow-orange . . ."

Dr.: "Do they speak to you?"

D.L.: "No — I sense a buzzing noise, like a bee hive or a badly tuned radio."

Dr.: "Did they threaten you?"

D.L.: "No — one came near, he took my hand, pricked me with a device . . ."

Dr.: "Did it hurt?"

D.L.: "No . . ."

Dr.: "What does the device look like?"

D.L.: "It resembles an electric shaver."

Dr.: "What are they doing to you now?"

D.L.: "They carry me, where are they carrying me to? . . . I go up with the men."

Dr.: "Where are you going up to? Did you use the stairs?"

D.L.: "No, via a ray of light . . ."

Dr.: "Tell me all that you are seeing."

D.L.: "The floor is like lead . . . silvery . . . there is only one window . . . round . . ."

Dr.: "What does what you are seeing resemble?"

D.L.: "A boat . . ."

Dr.: "Describe to me what you are seeing."

D.L.: "There are many devices, many, two viewing screens, in one the stars can be seen . . ."

Dr.: "Do they speak to you?"

D.L.: "The radio speaks to me."

Dr.: "In what language does the radio speak?"

D.L.: "And, in Castilian (Spanish) . . ."

Dr.: "What are they saying to you?"

D.L.: "Not to be afraid . . . that they are friends — that they have been here for a long time . . ."

Dr.: "Do they tell you where they are from?"

D.L.: "They say that is their secret . . ."

Dr.: "They have spoken with other people of this earth?"

D.L.: "Yes, since the year 1950."

Dr.: "What are they doing?"

D.L.: "They wish to learn if we can live in their world."

Dr.: "What is the place where you are like?"

D.L.: "Illuminated . . . yellow . . . it is like a strong box . . ."

Dr.: "What are you looking at now?"

D.L.: "The lighter, they have it, it is up on a table with my watch and my package of cigarettes."

Dr.: "Continue talking."

D.L.: "The woman is wearing a black glove, with some small nails in the palm, she is coming nearer, she is going to . . ."

(At this moment, Llanca touches his hand to his forehead, trying to cover the left eyelid. He contracts like someone who feels a pinch and enters into a deep lethargy. When he recovers, his next words are:)

D.L.: "I am falling, falling slowly in a pasture. They have told me that they will return to search for me . . . I am cold, I go to the road and begin to walk along it . . . Who am I? . . . Who am I?"

(Prior to setting out upon the road, he remembers having slept in the place at which he was left.)

The foregoing is the point to which the investigation had progressed in March of this year. The Doctors decided to leave Llanca alone for some time; meanwhile, studying how they could find out the missing information. Dr. Mata made the following statement to Miss Jauregui: "We are not eliminating any means of proving that Llanca was not inside a UFO; likewise, we are not eliminating any means of proving that he was inside one . . . that which is certain, concrete, is that under means that in psychiatry are normally useful, such as hypnosis, it has been shown that he was inside a flying saucer and what is more, he describes it. Added to this is what he remembers in his lucid moments. (Truthful incidents such as when he describes his entrance into the Spanish Hospital, those who attended him (a lady doctor and an inquisitive nun, etc.) Referring to each moment, in the various hypnotic sessions, it is always the same, unchanging.)

Mr. Llanca's statement under pentothal to the effect that he observed while a "cable" was connected with a high tension electrical wire while another was lowered into a small lake, has led some to speculate that the ship was pulling electrical power from the lines and taking on water from the lake. The former is not supported by information obtained from the Provincia de Buenos Aires Ministerio de Obras Publicas. Robert Enrique Fernandez, Electrical Engineer at the Ministry, informed APRO that there had been no abnormal usage of electrical power during the hours about which Miss Jauregui inquired.

Therefore, until further study is done with Mr. Llanca, we can only state that the Bahia Blanca case is a puzzling one, and that Llanca possibly has more information about his experience which has been suppressed at a subconscious level. Dr. Mata stated that Llanca was suffering from "amnesia within amnesia" and Llanca himself told Osvaldo Anabitarte, President, and Daniel Cavallaro, Secretary of the Center of Investigations of Extraterrestrial Phenomena, that he had a message from (See Follow-up — Page Nine)

General Concepts And Terms Related To Visual Observations Of Aerial Objects

(Part I)

Richard F. Haines, Ph.D.

Because the great majority of people who claim to have experienced an unidentified flying object (UFO) witness it by vision, it would seem to be important to adopt a common language about vision. Thus, standardization of the basic concepts and terms used is very important in helping improve the quality of reporting the sightings. This is the first in a series of articles on standardization. Following articles will deal with standardization in the spatial, temporal, and energy domains.

A large amount of research has uncovered many important characteristics of the human visual system. Although it is not possible to review very many of these characteristics in a brief summary article, the interested reader is referred to references 1 through 5 for much more information. Nevertheless, I would like to review a few basic factors involved in making visual sightings. Let us begin by noting that:

-EVERYONE IS A POTENTIAL OBSERVER OF A UFO-

Figure 1 has been prepared to show most of the factors that are associated

viewer's eyes is very important. This distance can be expressed in either *absolute units* (e.g., km, meters, miles, feet, etc.) or *relative units* (e.g., "two times the distance from here to that building over there."). The first is always to be preferred!

Referring to Figure 1, it may be appreciated that the eye will receive light from the OBJECT itself, from the visual background directly behind the OBJECT (in this illustration, a CLOUD), from the Earth's surface by reflection (r), from other clouds by light scattering (s) and refraction (to some extent). Sunlight may also strike the eyes directly (d) without passing through or reflecting off anything. This particular viewing situation is extremely important and deserves much more study and analysis than it has received to date in regard to UFO sightings. Figure 1 also shows that the OBJECT itself is illuminated by direct sunlight, by reflected sunlight from the Earth's surface (sometimes called "upshine"), and, by light scattered and reflected from nearby clouds. Of course the visual background for the OBJECT might not be a cloud but the clear sky or even the Earth's surface.

The luminance (photometric counterpart of what is commonly known as "brightness") of clouds can vary from almost complete darkness (e.g., a Moonless night in heavily overcast weather; approximately 10^{-6} millilambert to a maximum value of about 10^4 millilamberts during certain daytime conditions. A millilambert is a unit of luminance equivalent to a perfectly

main point is that clouds may possess a fantastic range of brightness to the observer and these brightnesses can have an important influence upon how the visual system operates (refs. 2, 4). The reflectance (also known as "albedo") of clouds can vary over a wide range depending upon many factors (from 17 to 81 percent; refs. 7, 8).

The "albedo" of the Earth's surface can also vary over a wide range (ref. 9). Since the color of dirt, rocks, foliage, water, and their texture are also important visual factors, they too should be noted by the field investigator whenever possible. For instance, a horizontally oriented fairly flat surface will lose much of its (visually perceived) texture at noon compared to low sun angle (sunset) conditions. And surface texture is vitally important in helping make accurate estimates of OBJECT orientation, motion (of the OBJECT, the observer, or both!) and even the general nature of the OBJECT that possesses the surface.

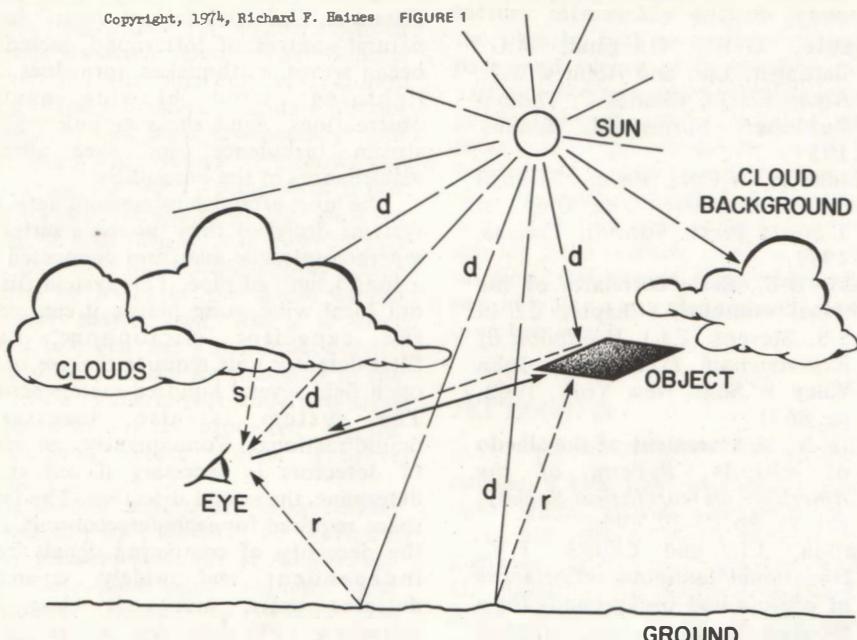
Referring once again to Figure 1, it should be clear that, depending upon the reflective characteristics of the OBJECT's surface and the geometry of its illumination, the eye may perceive very different appearances. If the OBJECT is self-luminous (i.e., if it emits light of its own), some rather unusual and unexpected appearances may result. This is why it is so important to try to determine as much as possible about the visual (lighting) environment that surrounds a sighting. The general rule should always be:

-TOO MUCH INFORMATION IS BETTER THAN TOO LITTLE-

Some comment is needed on the matter of surface reflectance. Figure 2 presents some of the basic types of reflectance. In example (a), a beam of sunlight strikes a mirror (also known as a "specular" surface) and then into the eye. The angle of incidence (d) equals the angle of reflectance (d^1). Thus, the eye at location a^1 will see the sunlight beam but will not if it moves to b^1 . In example (b), the surface is semi-diffuse (like flat-white paint). If the same sunlight beam is shown upon the surface at the same angle as in (a), the eye will perceive different surface brightnesses depending upon the viewing angle. The length of the lines within the ellipse gives some idea of the "relative" brightness the surface will possess. An interesting variation of example (b) is shown in (c). The surface reflectance characteristics here are such that the eye will perceive a "hot spot" (i.e., a region of much greater intensity) when viewing the surface from a particular direction (somewhere between lines (a-f) and (a-g)). This example has probably been experienced by most of us; who has not watched an aircraft flying

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Copyright, 1974, Richard F. Haines FIGURE 1



with a daytime UFO sighting. For the present discussion the shape of the OBJECT is not important. Its distance (also known as *visual range*) from the

diffusing surface emitting or reflecting light at the rate of 10^{-3} lumen per cm^2 (ref. 6, pg. 863). A millilambert is also equivalent to 0.296 candle per ft^2 . The

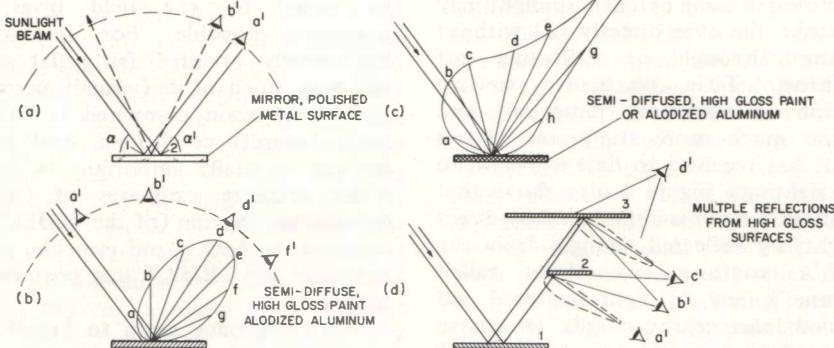
Observations

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across the sky and then seen an intense flash of light from the metallic "skin" of the aircraft? Up to the time of the "flash" the eye could perceive the aircraft because of the semi-diffuse solar reflection(s) while the "flash" was due to the greatly lengthened "reflection lobe"

highly complex and cannot be treated in any simple manner in a few pages. Nevertheless, if you have a basic understanding of the principle factors involved in visually perceiving OBJECTS during the day and at night, your reporting and investigation is likely to be improved. With such knowledge you should be able to make more accurate interpretations of what facts are available. I hope that the above information will be

Copyright, 1974, Richard F. Haines FIGURE 2



of the surface striking our eyes. Finally, in example (d) the point to be made is just that the eye may perceive almost an infinite number of light sources, planes, lines, shadows, textures, colors, depending upon how light is reflected off different kinds of surfaces. An analysis of the various viewing conditions shown in (d) is left up to the reader using the basic principles already presented.

With regard to nighttime visual sightings, the Sun in Figure 1 may be replaced by the Moon. Both the Sun and Moon are just over 0.5 degree in width (very close to 0°32' arc diameter). The full Moon's luminance is only about 0.029 foot-candle (ref. 10, pg. 59).

A non-luminous OBJECT may be perceived either by its positive or negative contrast. Positive contrast means that the OBJECT is brighter than its visual background; negative contrast is just the opposite (e.g., an unilluminated, non-emitting OBJECT passing in front of a Moonlit cloud at night). It seems that most OBJECTS perceived at night are noticed because of positive contrast of light sources viewed against much darker backgrounds. Reference 11 gives some important data on just how much brighter or dimmer than the background the OBJECT must be to be detected. Some bizarre illusions may result from thinking that the light source(s) seen at night represent the entire (solid) OBJECT when they may only lie on its surface at a few points!

When the amount of light is reduced, the usual result risks into making totally erroneous judgments about the true nature of the OBJECT.

It should be obvious by now that the whole subject of visual perception is

of use to you. The second article in this series will deal with angular sighting estimates and measurements.

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A Note On Infrasonic UFO Detection

by
Daniel H. Harris

Infrasound is sound with a pitch so low that it can't be heard. Since human hearing becomes ineffective below about 20Hz (cycles-per-second), infrasound is usually considered to range from about 0.1Hz to 20Hz. But some engineering studies define an extended range of infrasound frequency all the way from 0.001Hz up to 200Hz. In the regular infrasound frequency range, wavelengths are so long that the atmosphere can also ring like a gong. Such effects carry infrasound through the atmosphere to great distances with very little attenuation. For example, Saturn V rockets, at launch, have been detected up to 1500km away, and when overhead in orbit at 190km altitude.¹

Efficient infrasound propagation over long distances is both a blessing and a curse. It's a blessing because UFO infrasound should carry over great distances, and it's a curse because infrasonic noise also carries over great distances. Unfortunately, there are many natural sources of infrasound, including ocean waves, earthquakes, tornadoes and lightning; wind blowing against obstructions, wind shear turbulence, jet stream turbulence, and even auroral disturbances of the ionosphere.

The most effective infrasound detector systems designed thus far use a series of separate entrance apertures connected by a long length of pipe. This system filters out local wind noise before it can reach the capacitor microphone. Each filter-detector unit requires the use of an open field several hundred meters across. The system is also necessarily omnidirectional. Consequently, an array of detectors is necessary if one is to determine the sound direction. The large space required for each detector unit, and the necessity of comparing signals from independent and widely separated detector units, makes it clear the infrasonic UFO detection will require a major commitment of resources. In spite of this difficulty, the detection of UFOs by infrasound seems a promising area of study, mainly because there are several

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Infrasonic

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bits of information which suggest that UFOs may be powerful sources of infrasound.

The creditable record of UFO cases, as exemplified by the pages of the *APRO Bulletin*, includes numerous reports of UFOs which produce a spectrum of audible sound at low frequencies. Witnesses describe it variously as a buzzing or a humming sound. I think it not unreasonable to assume an extension of this sound to lower frequencies. Road signs and tree limbs have been seen doing an oscillating motion in the proximity of UFOs.² This kind of effect has been previously attributed to oscillating magnetic fields or some kind of force field not presently understood. Infrasound offers a simple alternative explanation. In fact, the absence of effect on the wristwatches of witnesses and the absence of other effects expected from magnetic or force fields makes infrasound the preferred explanation.

It is sometimes noted that when a UFO passes by an easily movable object, the object moves, as if it were reacting to wind from a UFO wake. The possible presence of a wake is important because wakes are known to be efficient generators of infrasound. Ordinarily, one would expect that any viscous drag force on a UFO would result in the generation of a wake whose intensity increases with UFO velocity. Since UFOs have been seen moving at very high velocities, one can expect UFOs to generate strong wakes and large amplitude infrasound waves. In this regard, it is indicative that pilots have occasionally felt strong UFO wakes in close aerial encounters.

A peculiarity of some landing and close encounter cases is the use of weapons against humans, and in some cases against animals. In a few instances, the weapon's effect resembles damage resulting from exposure to intense infrasound. The principal effect is internal abrasion of organ against organ, resulting in hemorrhaging and the tearing of tissue. Although the identification of infrasound as a specific agent in UFO weapons is far from definite, further study is well-warranted.

If the sparks and glows seen around UFOs in nighttime sightings are manifestations of electrical discharges, then the basic instability of electrical discharges will necessarily result in the production of infrasound. Also, light intensity changes may indicate changes in electrical discharges for propulsive controls. For example, the rim lights of disc-shaped UFOs are often observed flickering or turning on and off in sequence. In this case, the periodic heating of the air in the discharges will

generate infrasound at frequencies matching the light changes.

Our current understanding of the physics of UFOs is so primitive that it is not possible to quantitatively predict the intensity of UFO infrasound. But the indications are promising. Consequently, study and experiment should be carried forth into this virgin field. The possibility of a new and powerful means of UFO detection lurks in the wings.

NOTES

¹ A comprehensive discussion of infrasound in the atmosphere and infrasound detection is available in the *Geophysical Journal of the Royal Astronomical Society*, 26, (1971).

² A case in point, Vins-sur-Caramy, Var., France, April 14, 1957; see Vallee, J. and Vallee, J., *Challenge to Science*, Henry Regnery Co., Chicago, (1066), page 15.

Follow-Up

(Continued from Page Six)

the beings in the craft which he could not divulge and that no matter what terrestrial scientists may do, there will remain the lapse of memory concerning the time that he was in the ship. The only other information that Llanca divulged during the hypnosis and pentothal sessions was that he was in the craft for 40 to 45 minutes.

Color Movie Film Of UFO

APRO has recently come into possession of 55 seconds of color film taken by an individual in the vicinity of Prescott, Arizona. The original film is being examined at this time and copies are being made.

The photographer, who wishes to remain anonymous, had borrowed a Super 8 Kodak movie camera from a friend and went into the backyard of his home at 10:45 a.m. on July 13, 1974. Seeing a cat in a tree, he decided to film it. While focused on the cat, his attention was caught by a shiny object to the left of the tree and he promptly stopped the camera and looked at it. He realized that he was seeing something unusual and focused the camera on the object and began filming. However, this was somewhat difficult as the object was going through very complicated and swift maneuvers. It appeared to the photographer to be a low pyramid with a dome on top and darkish in color. The object reflected the sun as it maneuvered.

Unfortunately, as we all know, the eye is a much more efficient instrument than

the camera and the film, although it shows the object, presents a very small image of the object. However, after the dust which collected on the film during 20 projections before APRO acquired it is removed, prints of the most revealing frames will be made and the staff hopes that they will be of sufficient quality to present in a future issue of the *Bulletin*.

Ground Trace Study

Preliminary arrangements have been made for cooperation between the Aerial Phenomena Research Organization (APRO) and the Center for UFO Studies (headed by Dr. J. Allen Hynek) on ground traces. Fred Merritt and Ted Phillips (APRO Field Investigators) will be involved in this effort which will have as its major goal the determination of the weight of objects leaving ground impressions. Laboratory tests will be performed at Tucson by Mr. Martin, APRO soil engineer. In general terms, the technique will involve the use of a core sample and penetrometer readings taken at the site.

Using these, the soil consistency will be reconstructed in the Marco Engineering Laboratory and the soil-bearing strength carefully measured. This, in conjunction with dimensions of the impressions, will be used to compute weight of the object.

In addition to coordinating the efforts of APRO and the Center, Fred Merritt will work with Ted Phillips in organization of ground trace data.

Transition

We regret to inform the membership of the death of Kenneth Steinmetz in Denver, Colorado on August 29, 1974. Ken had been a member of APRO since 1967, an enthusiastic and careful researcher and one of our more competent Field Investigators. Mr. and Mrs. Lorenzen are happy that they had one final visit with Ken when they attended the Sixth APRO UFO Symposium at Littleton, Colorado on July 13, this year.

Mr. Steinmetz was born on June 5, 1920 in Longmeadow, Massachusetts and reared in Denver. He married Phyllis L. Sorensen in 1943 and is survived by his widow and three daughters.

Ken was manager of hydronic sales for the Crane Co. in Denver, a past president of the Denver Astronomical Society, and chairman of the National Amateur Astronomical Society. The UFO research field has lost a valuable worker and the staff is sure that the entire membership will join us in extending condolences to Mrs. Steinmetz.